British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 722.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840. [VOL. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

In an extra sheet of this week, we give the correspondence which grew out of the interview between Don Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Admiral Dupotet, by the intervention of Mr. Mandeville, the British Minister, on board H. B. M's ship *Actæon*. It will be seen that the reply of the Buenos Ayrean government is of the most pacific character, and that it throws the blame for the continuance of the present state of affairs entirely upon the French Agent at Montevideo, M. Martigny.

We do not remember ever having heard the remark, but we think it obvious and just, that the advanced state of organization which the foreign community of Buenos Ayres has attained to, (we allude particularly to the British portion of it,) speaks strongly in favor of the general character of the people and government of this country. Institutions of the first class of public utility are already in active operation and daily *multiplying amongst us—not mere* private speculations got up to serve some temporary or individual interest, but public permanent establishments created and maintained by the public for the public good. This palpably attests at once our numbers, our comfort and our prosperity. Will schools and churches and libraries flourish without population—will the community assess itself for their support unless rich in resources—will individuals devote time and attention to their management unless raised above the necessity of working exclusively for their own personal benefit. The *institutions* of *a community furnish an index to its condition*—the very rise of institutions is a proof of a favorable social state—how much stronger the proof when they are so numerous, important and mature as ours. And when it is considered that this is in a foreign land—amidst a people of a different language, of different religion and manners, how emphatically does it speak in behalf of that people. We no doubt enjoy the protection of a Treaty, *still in all relating* to our social condition we are substantially dependent on the government and laws of the country in which we live—it is under the administration of this government and these laws that we are what we are and could our families have multiplied—our comforts have increased as they have done had we not under that administration enjoyed protection and security. Our Institutions then are a fine testimony to Buenos Ayrean good faith, hospitality and toleration, and we are bound to admire the one in proportion as we prize the other. These reflections are suggested by *the notice in our present number* of a new public establishment termed the British Medical Dispensary. This Institution is a new proof of the well conditioned state of our community. It is pleasing to see public spirit taking so wise and useful a direction, and we sincerely trust that the undertaking will be supported in a manner worthy of its importance.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

13th inst. Three armed whale boats came in last evening from the N. Beef boat (balandrita) arrived last night from Colonia and sailed to day. A small ketch inward bound was captured early this morning close to the Quilmes shore by the Perle's launch *and a* whale boat. The captors anchored their prize at some distance from the shore, and after occupying themselves on board of her all the morning, escorted her to the outer roads. A schooner hove in sight N. E.—she signalised with the Triomphant and passed on up the river.

At a quarter past 10 P. M., when *on* our way home from the Victoria Theatre, the report of a shotted gun from the Fort made us hasten our steps to the beach. Thence by the moon's light we observed a balandra aground off the Fort; a schooner at anchor a short distance *to the northward of her*, the Perle's launch standing away from them in consequence of the shot from the Fort, and three merchant whale boats close in. These proceedings caused a good deal of bustle on the beach; the Captain of the Port (F. Crespo), and the Adjutant (Juan F. Segui), were at their posts; the former went off in the felucca (which was manned and armed for the occasion,) to the schooner, *and in conjunction with the launch of* the National brig of war Eloisa, moved her during the night closer to the Fort. Thus by the good look out kept from the Fort, and the activity of the Captain and Adjutant of the Port, two craft were saved from the blockaders grasp. The night was clear, the wind 'scant,' and the moon nearly at full, rendering blockade breaking under such circumstances doubly hazardous.—The Perle's launch when retiring joined another launch and pursued a topsail balandra, which they captured, after firing a number of musquets at her, the flashes from which were *distinctly seen from the shore.* We are told that a shotted gun was fired by the Triomphant at one of the craft when passing. Shortly after 11 P. M. flashes were seen and the report heard of two heavy guns from the southward. The night was cold, and having witnessed the most prominent portion of the events which occurred, we quitted the scene at midnight.

14th. The Perle's launch cruised to the southward. She returned to the outer roads at half past 2 P. M., and sailed again in the evening to the S. in company with a whale boat. The French schooner of war Firmeza arrived from Colonia and sailed to the N. A boat of H. B. M's ship Actæon brought on shore seven individuals who had been captured by the French.

The schooner and balandra which arrived yesterday, discharged cargo to day and went into the Boca.

15th. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising last night to the S., and returned to the outer roads this morning.

16th. The Perle's launch and another launch were cruising all last night and this day to the S. The French brig of war Lutin with a launch and a whale boat in tow came in sight this afternoon from the eastward.

17th. *The Lutin anchored in the outer* roads during the last night from off Ensenada, and sailed again at 1 P. M. this day in the same direction. The Perle's launch and the launch above noticed were cruising last night to the southward, and returned this morning to the outer roads. The ketch and the balandra captured on the 13th, sailed during the last night for Montevideo.

18th. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were at 4 o'clock this morning at anchor near the City Bank. *At* that hour a smart fire of musquetry was heard, and shortly afterwards by the moon's light, the two French boats were seen pursuing and firing at other boats. The *Adjutant* of the Port was on the alert, and every preparation was made to protect the pursued should the pursuers approach the shore. They however discontinued the chase, and six boats (one of them a whale boat) and a chalana, all with cargo arrived safely, the only damage being a shot through the sail of one of the boats. The French boats returned to the outer roads at 9 a. *m. In the afternoon* the Perle's launch and three armed whale boats proceeded to the N. One of the whale boats returned to the outer roads before sun-set.

19th. *At* 10 a. m. a gun was fired from the Perle and another from the Triomphant, and both hoisted signals of recall to the Perle's launch and the two whale boats which had been cruising to the N. last night. They accordingly returned to the outer roads.

This day (20th inst.) completes the 816th day of the blockade.

The blockaders have set afloat that they have orders to detain and send to France as *Prisoners of War* all persons found endeavouring to break the blockade, or in French parlance all "smugglers." A measure like this without a declaration of war, must surely be only meant as a threat, as a Pedagogue holds up his rod to strike terror into naughty boys.

The Brazilian brigantine of war **Piraja**, saluted the town on Wednesday last with 21 guns, which was returned from the Fort by a like number.

The man who murdered an Englishman named George Cooke, some months since when on the passage from Las Vacas to Martin Garcia, was executed in this city on Friday morning last.

THE WEATHER has been chilly this week,—with hoar frost on several mornings. Thermometer 41 to 46.

Thursday last being the day of Corpus Christi, was kept as a close holiday in Buenos Ayres.

Official Documents.

On the 7th inst., Don Mariano Sarratea was elected Prior of the Alzada de Comercio, and Don Simon Pereira as his Lieutenant. Don Francisco Calderon 2nd Consul, and Don Manuel Rabago as his Lieutenant. Don Francisco Balbino, Sindico, and Don Valentin Ortiz Basualdo as his Lieutenant.

The above elections were approved of by the government on the 9th.

The Gaceta of the 17th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between Don Manuel Maestre, Justice of Peace of the parish of Monserrat, and the Commissary of Police Don Pedro Rodriguez y Games, with the decision dated 12th inst., of the Tribunal *de recursos extraordinarios.*

The Gaceta of 19th inst., contains the particulars of the cause between the Counsel for Minors on the part of the children of the late José Matias Gutierrez, against the assignees of S. Lezica, Brothers, with the decision dated 16th inst., of the *Tribunal de nulidad é injusticia notoria.*

TREATY

Between Great Britain and the Argentine Confederation for the abolition of the traffic in Slaves.

(Continued from our last.)

principal individuals on board such vessel; as well as the declaration on oath, of the captor, should such declaration appear to be necessary, in order to enable them to judge and to pronounce whether the said vessel has been justly detained or not according to the stipulations of the aforesaid treaty.

In the event of the two judges not agreeing as to the sentence which they ought to pronounce with respect to the legality of the detention of any vessel, as to the liability of the vessel to condemnation, as to the compensation to be allowed to the owners, or as to any other question which may arise out of any capture ; or if any difference of opinion should arise between them, as to the mode of proceeding in the said Court, they shall in any such case draw by lot the name of one of the two arbitrators appointed as is stated in article one of this annex; and the arbitrator, whose name shall be so drawn shall, after he has considered the proceedings which have taken place, consult with the two above mentioned judges, and the final sentence or decision shall be pronounced in conformity with the opinion of the majority of the three.

Annex B.
ARTICLE 5.

If the detained vessel shall be restored by the sentence of the court, the vessel and the cargo in the state *in which they shall then* be found, shall forthwith be given up to the master, or to the person who represents him ; and such master or other person may, before the same court, claim to have a valuation made, in order to ascertain the amount of the damages to which he shall be intitled. The captor himself, and, *in his default his Government, shall remain responsible for the damages which may* definitively be pronounced to be due to the master of such vessel, or to the owners of the vessel, or of her cargo.

The two High contracting Parties bind themselves to pay, within the term of a year, from the date of the sentence, the costs and damages which may be awarded by the aforesaid Court; it being mutually understood and agreed, that such costs and damages shall be made good by the Government of the country of which the captor shall be a subject or citizen.

Annex B.
ARTICLE 6.

If a detained vessel shall be condemned, she shall be declared lawful prize together with her cargo, whatever it may be, with the exception of the slaves who shall have been found on board; and the said vessel, in conformity with the regulations in article ten of the treaty of this date shall, as well as her cargo, be sold by public sale, *for the profit of the two Governments* subject to the payment of the expesses here in before mentioned.

Each slave shall receive from the Court, a certificate of emancipation, and shall be delivered over to the Government, to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture ; to be dealt with according to the regulations and conditions contained in the annex to this treaty, letter **C.**

Annex B.
ARTICLE 7.

The Commander and the crew of a vessel condemned under this treaty, and all persons found on board who shall have been accomplices in her Slave Trade *undertaking, shall, on* condemnation of the vessel, be sent as prisoners to the nearest settlement of the country of which they are subjects or citizens, and shall be there delivered over to the authorities of the place to be tried according to the laws of their country for the offences which they have committed against those laws. The Commander of the cruizer which made the capture of the vessel, shall on the requisition of the members of the mixed Courts of Justice take charge of the Commander, the crew, and accomplices on board of the captured vessel and shall convey them, and deliver them over as before mentioned.

The charges incurred for the support and return voyage of the Commander, the crew, and the accomplices thus sent as prisoners, shall be defrayed by the Government of which they are the subjects or citizens.

The mixed Courts of Justice shall also take cognizance of, and shall decide definitively and without appeal, all claims for compensation on account of losses occasioned to vessels and cargoes which shall have been detained under the provisions of this treaty, but which shall not have been condemned as legal prize by the said Courts; and in all cases, wherein restitution of such vessels and cargoes shall be decreed, (save as mentioned in a subsequent part of these regulations, and in article 9 of the treaty to which these regulations form an annex,) the Court shall award to the claimant or claimants, or to his or their lawful attorney or attornies for his or their use, a just and complete indemnification for all costs of suit, and for all losses and damages which the owner or owners may have actually sustained by such capture and detention; that is to say

First—In case of total loss.

The claimant or claimants shall be indemnified.

A. For the ship, her tackle, equipment *and stores.*

B. For all freights due and payable.

C. For the value of the cargo of merchandize if any, *deducting* all charges and expenses payable upon the sale of such cargo, including commission of sale.

D, *For all other regular charges* in such case of total loss.

Secondly.—In all other cases not of total loss, save as hereinafter mentioned, the claimant or claimants shall be indemnified.

A. For all special damages and expenses occasioned to the ship by her detention, and for loss of freight when due or payable.

B. For demurrage according to the schedule annexed to the present article.

C. For any deterioration of the cargo.

D. For all premium of insurance on additional risks.

Further, the claimant or claimants shall be entitled to interest at the rate of five per cent per annum, on the sum awarded, until such sum is paid by the Government to which the capturing ship belongs: the whole amount of such indemnification shall be calculated in the money of the country to which the detained vessel *belongs, and shall be paid* at the rate of exchange current at the time of the award.

The two High contracting Parties, however, have agreed, that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Judges of the two Nations, and without recourse to the decision of an arbitrator, that the captor has been led into error by the fault of the Master or Commander of the detained vessel, the detained vessel shall *in such* case not receive for the time of her detention, the demurrage stipulated by the present article, nor any other compensation for losses, damages, or expenses consequent upon such detention.

Schedule of demurrage or daily allowance for a vessel of

100	tons to	120	inclusive—£		5	Per diem
121	"	150	"	"	6	
151	"	170	"	"	8	
171	"	200	"	"	10	
201	"	220	"	"	11	
221	"	250	"	"	12	
251	"	270	"	"	14	
271	"	300	"	"	15	

And so on in proportion.

Annex B.
ARTICLE 9.

Neither the Judges, nor the arbitrators, nor the *secretaries of the mixed Courts of Justice*, shall demand or receive from any of the parties concerned in the cases which shall be brought before such Courts, any emolument or gift, under any pretext whatsoever, for the performance of the duties which such Judges, arbitrators and secretaries, have to perform.

ARTICLE 10.

The two High contracting Parties have agreed, that in the event of the death sickness, absence on leave, or other legal impediment, of one or more of the Judges or arbitrators composing the abovementioned Courts, the post of such judge or of such arbitrator shall be supplied, *ad interim*, in the following manner.

First.— On the part of Her Britannic Majesty, and in that Court which shall sit in one of the possessions of Her. said Majesty; if the vacancy be that of the British Judge, his place shall be filled by the British Arbitrator; and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British Arbitrator, the place of such arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the Governor or Lieutenant Governor resident in such possession, by the principal Magistrate of the same, and by the secretary of the Government; and the said Court, so constituted as above shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

Secondly.—On the part of Great Britain, and in that Court which shall sit in some place within the territories of the Argentine Confederation, if the vacancy be that of the British Judge, his place shall be filled by the British Arbitrator, and either in that case, or if the vacancy be originally that of the British Arbitrator, the place of British Arbitrator shall be filled successively by the British Consul, and British Vice Consul, if there be a British Consul or British Vice Consul appointed to, and resident in such place ; and if the vacancy be both of the British Judge and of the British Arbitrator, then *the vacancy of the British Judge shall be filled* by the British Consul, and that of the British Arbitrator by the British Vice Consul, if there be a *British Consul and a British Vice Consul* appointed to and resident in such place ; and if there shall be no British Consul or British Vice Consul to fill the place of British Arbitrator, then the Argentine Arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which a British Arbitrator, if there were any, would be called in ; and in case the vacancy be both of the British Judge and British Arbitrator, and there be neither British Consul, nor British Vice Consul to fill *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the Argentine Judge and Argentine Arbitrator shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

Thirdly.—On the part of the Argentine Republic and in that Court which shall sit within the territories of that Republic, if the vacancy be that of the Argentine Judge, his place shall be filled by the Argentine Arbitrator, and either in that case or if the vacancy be originally that of the Argentine Arbitrator, the place of such Arbitrator shall be filled, successively, by the highest civil authority resident in such possession, by the principal Magistrate of the same, and by the Secretary of the Government ; which, when the Court is held at *Buenos Ayres*, will be executed by the President of the Court of appeal, by the Senior Member of that Court, and by the Attorney General of the Province : and the said Court so constituted as above shall sit and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

Fourthly.—On the part of the Argentine Confederation, and in that court which shall sit within the possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, if the vacancy be that of the Argentine Judge, his place shall be filled by the Argentine Arbitrator ; and, *either in that case*, or if the vacancy be originally that of the Argentine Arbitrator, the place of the Argentine Arbitrator shall be filled successively by the Argentine Consul and Argentine Vice Consul, if there be an Argentine Consul or Argentine Vice Consul, appointed to and resident in such possession ; and if the vacancy be both of the Argentine Judge and of the Argentine Arbitrator, then the *vacancy of the Argentine Judge* shall be filled by the Argentine Consul, and that of the Argentine Arbitrator by the Argentine Vice Consul, if there be a Argentine Consul and Argentine Vice Consul appointed to and resident in such possession ; and if there be no Argentine Consul or Argentine Vice Consul to fill the place of the Argentine Arbitrator, then the British Arbitrator shall be called in, in those cases in which an Argentine Arbitrator would he called in, and in case the vacancy be both of the Argentine Judge and Argentine Arbitrator, and there be neither Argentine Consul nor Argentine Vice Consul to fill *ad interim*, the vacancies, then the British Judge and British Arbitrator shall sit, and shall proceed to adjudge all cases brought before them for adjudication, and shall pass sentence accordingly.

The highest civil authority of the settlement wherein either of the Mixed Courts of Justice shall set, shall, in the event of a vacancy arising either of the Judge or of the Arbitrator of the other High Contracting party, forthwith give notice of the same to the highest civil authority of the nearest settlement of such other High Contracting party, in order that such va-

cancy may be supplied at the earliest possible period; and each of the High Contracting parties agrees to fill up, definitively, as soon as possible, the vacancies which may arise in the abovementioned Courts from death, or from any other cause whatever.

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the 12th article of the Treaty signed by them on this day, the twenty fourth of May 1839, that the preceding Regulatios, consisting of ten articles shall be annexed to the said Treaty, and considered an integral part thereof.

Done at Buenos Ayres this twenty fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(*L. S.*) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

Annex C.

REGULATIONS FOR THE GOOD TREATMENT OF LIBERATED NEGROES.

ARTICLE 1.

The object of these Regulations is to secure to Negroes liberted by virtue of the stipulations of the Treaty to which these Regulations form an annex (marked **C,**) permanent good treatment, and full and complete freedom, in conformity with the humane intentions of the High contracting Parties.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 2.

Immediately after sentence of condemnation shall have been passed by a mixed Court of Justice established under the treaty to which these regulations form an annex, on a vessel charged with being concerned in Slave Trade, all Negroes who were on board such vessel, and who were brought on board for the purpose of Traffic, shall be delivered over to the Government to whom belongs the cruizer which made the capture.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 3.

If the cruizer which made the capture is British, the British Government engages that the Negroes shall be treated in exact conformity with the Laws in force in the British colonies applicable to free born or to emancipated Negroes.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 4.

If the cruizer which made the capture is Argentine, then the Negroes shall be delivered over to the Argentine authorities of that place in the dominions of the Argentine Confederation, in which the mixed Court of Justice is established; and the Argentine Government solemnly engages, that such Negroes shall be there treated strictly according to the regulations in force at the time being in the Argentine Confederation with respect to free Negroes. The Argentine Confederation further engages that those regulations shall always be framed with the view of securing honestly and faithfully to emancipated Negroes, unmolested liberty, good treatment, a knowledge of the tenets of the Christian Religion, advancement in morality and civilization, and sufficient instruction in the mechanical arts, to enable the said emancipated Negroes to earn their own subsistence as artizans, mechanics or servants.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 5.

For the purpose which is explained in the following article there shall be kept in the Offices of the Governor of that part of the possessions of the Argentine Confederation where the mixed Court of Justice resides, a register of all emancipated Negroes; and in such register, shall be entered with scrupulons exactness, the names given to the Negroes, the names of the vessels in which they were captured, the names of the persons to whose care they have been commited, and any other circunstance, likely to contribute to the full and permanent liberty and welfare of such emancipated Negroes.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 6.

The register to which the preceding article refers will serve to form a general return, which the Governor of part of the possessions of the Argentine Confederation where the mixed Court of Justice resides, shall be bound to deliver every six months, to the aforesaid mixed Commission, in order to shew the continued freedom of the Negroes emancipated under this treaty, the improvement effected in their condition and the progress made in their religions and moral instruction, and in their acquirement of the arts of life. The aforesaid return shall also specify the names and descriptions of such of the emancipated Negroes, as shall have died since the period of the last return.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 7.

The High Contracting Parties agree, that if, in future, it should appear necessary to adopt new measures, in consequence of those which are laid down in this Annex turning out inefficacious, the said High Contracting Parties will consult together, and will agree upon other means better adapted for the complete attainment of the objects they have in view.

Annex C.

ARTICLE 8.

The Undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed, in conformity with the 13th article of the treaty signed by them on this day the twenty fourth of May 1839 that this Annex consisting of eight articles shall be united to the said treaty, and be considered in integral part thereof.

Done at Buenos Ayres this twenty fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirtynine.

(*L. S.*) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

Articles additional to the treaty concluded this twenty fourth day of May 1839, *between Her Britannic Majesty and the Government of Buenos Ayres, Charged with the Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, for the suppression of the Slave Trade.*

ARTICLE 1.

It is agreed and understood that if there should be any delay in appointing the Judge and the Arbitrator to be nominated on the part of the Argentine Confederation, to act in each of the mixed Courts of justice to be established under this treaty, or if those officers after being appointed should at any time be absent, then and in either of such, the Judge and Arbitrator who shall have been appointed on the part of Her Britannic Majesty and who shall be present in the said Courts, shall in the absence if the Argentine Judge and Arbitrator, proceed to open the said Courts, and to adjudge such cases as may be brought before them under the treaty; and the sentence pronounced upon such cases by the said British Judge and Arbitrator, shall have the same force and validity, as if the Judge and the Arbitrator on the part of the Argentine Confederation had been appointed, and had been present and acting in the mixed Courts in the cases in question.

ARTICLE 2.

It is also agreed, notwithstanding the provisions of the first article of the annex **B,** that so long as no Argentine Judge and Arbitrator shall have been nominated it will be unnecessary for the Argentine Confederation to nominate the secretary or actuary mentioned in the said article; that in the mean while the secretary or actuary of that Court which may exist within the territory of the Argentine Confederation shall be named and paid by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, and that the entire expense of both the Courts to be established under this treaty shall be borne by the Government of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 3.

If in the drawing up of this Treaty in the Spanish Language, any involuntary error has been made in the translation, the English text is to be adhered to.

The present additional articles shall form an integral part of the treaty for the supression of the Slave Trade signed this day, and shall have the same force and validity as if they were inserted word for word in that Treaty and shall be ratified as soon as possible within the term of eight months from the date of the present Treaty.

Done at Buenos Ayres this twenty fourth day of May one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine.

(*L. S.*) J. H. MANDEVILLE.

We having seen and considered the Treaty aforesaid, as well as the Instructions, Regulations and additional articles thereunto annexed, have approved, accepted, and confirmed the same in all and every one of their respective articles and clauses, as we do by these Presents approve, accept, confirm, and ratify them for ourselves, our heirs, and successors:—engaging and promising upon our Royal Word, that we will sincerely and faithfully perform and observe all and singular the things which are contained and expressed in the Treaty, Instructions, Regulations and additional articles aforesaid, and that we will never suffer the same to be violated by any one, or transgressed in any manner, as far as it lies in our power, for the greater testimony and validity of all which, We have caused the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to be affixed to these presents, which we have signed with our royal hand. Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the twenty ninth day of February, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty, and in the third year of our reign.

(*Signed.*) VICTORIA. R.

The following copies from Official Documents are attached to the above in the Gaceta.

A decree dated Buenos Ayres 15th May 1812, prohibiting the introduction of Slaves in the United Provinces.

A law dated Buenos Ayres 2nd February 1813, ordering that all children born in the United Provinces from the 31st January 1813 inclusive, be considered as free.

A law dated Buenos Ayres 4th February 1813, ordering that all Slaves appertaining to foreign countries who may set foot on the territory of the United Provinces, be considered from that act as free.

A law dated Buenos Ayres 15th November 1824, ordering that all citizens of Buenos Ayres who engage in the Slave trade be considered as Pirates.

Article 14 of the Treaty of Commerce with Great Britain (dated Buenos Ayres 2nd February 1825), in which the United Provinces engage to co-operate with H. B. Majesty for the suppression of the Slave trade, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS

In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 18th of June, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
	Packet schooner Spider, 6 guns, Lieut. Robertson, Commander.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.
BRAZILIAN.	Brigantine Piraja, 10 guns, Captain José Joaquin de Olivero.

Advertisements.

To Ditchers and Wool-pickers.

DITCHERS who wish for employment, will by applying at No. 24, Calle de Belgrano, find work at good wages. And wool-pickers will be paid seven and a half dollars for every 25lbs. picked.—The wool that is to be picked has no *carretilla* or bur.

British Medical Dispensary.

A Public Meeting of the Friends of this Institution will be held in the School-room of the British Episcopal Church, on the evening of Monday the 22nd inst., at 6 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Provisional Committee.

All interested in the object of this new establishment are respectfully solicited to attend.

The Members of the Provisional Committee are requested to meet in the Vestry one hour previous.

(By Order)

JAMES STEADMAN, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, June 13, 1840.

Mrs. MILLER,

DRESS MAKER, has removed from Calle de Balcarce to No. 25 Calle de Cuyo, where she hopes for a continuance of that share of public favor which she gratefully acknowledges to have received for so many years.

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

June 13.—Wind E. S. E.

Arrived, United States corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt, from Colonia.

June 14.—Wind E. S. E.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 15.—Wind E. Rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 16.—Wind S. S. W.

Arrived, (at night,) Brazilian brigantine of war Piraja, 8 guns, Captain José Joaquin de Olivero, from Montevideo 15th inst.

French brig of war Lutin, 12 guns, Captain Dubreuil.

June 17.—Wind N. N. E.

No arrivals.

Sailed, French brig of war Lutin, 12 guns, Captain Dubreuil.

June 18.—Wind W.

No arrivals or sailings.

June 19.—Wind E.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

22nd ult., British brig Eliza, from Glasgow 4th March, to Rennie & Co.

" Sardinian polacre Alfred, from Rio Janeiro 2d ult., to Capurro & Co.

25th, American brig George, from Malaga 9th March, to Figueroa.

" Swedish barque Susana, . .. to Tarras.

26th, Oriental brig Bella Bernardina, from Rio Janeieo 4th ult., to Figueroa.

" Spanish brigantine Barones, from Rio Janeiro, to Bujareo.

29th, Sardinian polacre Narciso, from Genoa 24th February, to Gianello, with 113 passengers.

" British brig Floraville, from Swansea 17th February, to Lafone.

" Brazilian brig San José Navigante, from Rio Janeiro 10th ult., to Kemsley & Co.

" Sardinian polacre Vigilante, from Havana 12h February, to Gianello.

" French brig Castor, from Tarragona 28th March.

" Belgian barque Magellan, from Cape de Verds 11th April, to Bunge & Co.

" Sardinian bombard Rosaria, from Genoa 8th February, to J. Moratorio.

30th, Brazilian brig Belleza del Sud, from Rio Janeiro 4th ult., to Costa.

1st inst., Oriental brigantine Bella Dolores, from Bahia 28th April, to Bujareo.

" Portuguese brig Prontitud, from Bahia 10th May, to Figueroa.

" French brig Mesange, from Tarragona 28th March, to Bertram & Co.

" French barque Deux Freres, from Bourdeaux 9th March, to Aymes, Brothers.

2nd, Oriental brigantine Paquete de Montevideo, from Cadiz 10 h April, to Sivila.

" Brazilian brig Bella Amistad, from Santos 15h May, to Souza.

" British brig Auckland, from Cadiz 25h March, to Parlane & Co.

" Dutch barque Elizabeth Maria, from Cape de Verds 1st April, to John Gowland.

" British barque Marilloy, from Lisbon 5th April, to Nicholson, Green & Co.

" Sardinian brigantine Bella Union, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., to Vilardebo.

" French brig L'Automne, from Tarragona 27th March, to Kemsley & Co.

3rd, Brazilian brig Serafina, from Parnagua 5th ult., to J. Alvare.

" American brig Whig, from Cadiz 21st March, Rio Janeiro.

" Spanish polacre Ronda, from Barcelona 7th April, to J. Nin.

" Oriental brig Nuestra Señora del Carmen, from Rio Janeiro 16th ult., to P. Nin.

" British brig Peterel, from Bonavista 21t April, to Lafone.

" Swedish brig Christian, Olson, from Lisbon 21st April, to Anderson & Co.

6th, British brigantine Reis Effendi, from Liverpool 10th April, to Parlane & Co.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 14th inst., was performed the tragedy of *Mudarra el vengador de su sangre*, in which the youth Gonzales gave some imitatory touches which elicited a tumult of applause and laughter:—the former for the talent he displayed and the latter that a youth of fifteen should be as great in his way as Lapuerta.

The farce of *El solteron ó no mas muchachos* followed. Señora Alvara Rossi personated the heroine with infinite spirit.

The orchestra during the evening played the overtures to the *Cenerentola* and the *Italiana*. They are more tasteful in their musical selections at this Theatre than at the other.

The pit was nearly full; the cazuela thronged and the boxes presented a copious assortment of boys.

On 18th, *La inocencia en el cadalso* and the farce of *El disfras venturoso.*

We were at the other house.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

On 13th inst., was performed for the benefit of the new actor Señor Pascual Ruiz, the drama of *Macias,* the plot of which we have before described. Señor Ruiz personated Macias, and in the heroic or declamatory parts displayed a great deal of animation, receiving correspondent applause. His action too was better:—he did not gasp and draw up his shoulders so much as on other occasions. There is in this play some exquisite touches of tenderness, which Señor Lapuerta was wont to make doubly interesting from the delicate manner in which he delivered them, *particularly in the* prison scene, where Elvira vows unshaken love, and Macias exclaims—

"Despacio, despacio—
Que tengo envidia aun al aire
Que te escucha."

In these passages Señor Ruiz did not succeed. They are such to which only a perfect actor can give due effect. If it be true that only those who have truly loved can depict a lover's feelings, we would advise Señor Ruiz to 'fall in love' immediately, if he be not already in that state. "I pity," says an admired author, "the man who says he has never been in love."

We repeat that Señor Ruiz has judgment and talent. His forte appears to be now in the 'heroic line,' yet the more difficult portions of the drama where intensity of grief or love are expressed by subdued tones and the ever eloquent language of the eyes are within his grasp.

Doña Trinidad performed Elvira extremely *well. She had to change her dress three* times—her second dress was really splendid.

After the play the duet *Ah i caprici de la sorte* from the *Italiana* was sung by Señor Vacani and Señora Bigatti.

The house was fully and brilliantly attended. The three tiers of boxes were occupied chiefly by ladies. In the boxes were the lady, daughter and son of Don Felipe Arana, the ladies of Generals Pinedo and Rolon. Generals Pinedo, Guido, Mancilla, and Lieut. Colonel Ramon Bustos, Mr. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary, &c.

Macias was repeated on Thursday last to a numerous audience. *The performance of* Sr. Ruiz was much the same as on its first representation.

A farce followed.

Do pray Messrs. Managers on these full nights try to prevent the annoyance of boys forcing themselves into and even smoking in boxes which may be momentarily unoccupied, as was the case on Saturday evening. It is a disgrace to your Theatre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

Admiring as I do the beauties of *Naval Architecture* no less than the gentlemanly deportment and agreeable address of *Naval men,* you will oblige me by inserting in your useful Journal the following lines in compliment to the Commander and Officers of the United States ship Marion.

I remain your obedient servant,

An American.

The morn was cold, yet 'twas serene,
And here and there a cloud was seen;
Which wafted slowly from the East,
As the Sun's rays dispelled the mist
Which spell-like hung o'er Plata's stream,
Until absorbed by the Sun-beam,
Which glitter'd on the saltless sea
That spreads as far as eye can see.
Against the lighted horizon
Is seen the gallant *Marion:*
Whose Stripes and Stars, so bright and fair,
Wave gracefully in the light air—
Upon her bed of liquid glass,
With buoyancy nought can surpass;
She floats with elegance and ease
However fresh may be the breeze.
Her rigging 'gainst the sky so blue
Most strikingly appears in view,
And all presents a symmetry
Beyond the art of Poetry
To give the praise so richly due,
To Captain, Officers and Crew—
A model of *Experiment,*
Launch'd upon Neptune's element,
To beauty and elegance you'll fin d
Velocity and strength combined;
And Neptune's sons as well as Mars'
Admire her towering masts and spars—
Her fixtures all are most complete,
For health and comfort she's replete:
Naught can excel, I am quite sure,
This little world in miniature.

Advertisements.

Extract from the London Gazette of 27th December 1839.

THE Copartnership lately subsisting between the undersigned, as Merchants, at Buenos Ayres and Montevideo, under the firm of M'Crackan and Jamieson, has expired and been dissolved.—Dated the 24th December, 1839.

Robert Jamieson.
William M'Crackan.
Andrew Jamieson.
Patrick M'Lean.

Union Library.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders will take place on Tuesday evening next, June 23, 1840, at half past seven o'clock.

By order of the Committee.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish......	380	a 385	dollars each
Do. Patriot	380	a 385	do. do.
Plata macuquina	21	a 22	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	23	a 24	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones..	23	a 24	do. do.
Six per cent Stock... ...	60	a	do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*		
Exchange on England .. .	$2\frac{1}{4}$	a	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro..		a	nominal.
Do. Montevideo..	24	a 25	per patacon
Do. United States		a	perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best..........	51	a 53	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	45	a 47	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	46	a 48	do. do.
Do. salted		a	do. do.
Do. Horse	16	a 18	do. each.
Nutria Skins	$5\frac{1}{4}$	a $5\frac{1}{2}$	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins..	70	a 80	do. per dozen
Wool, common	14	a 18	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked............	32	a 33	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen....	22	a 23	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen......	36	a 38	
Deer skins per dozen......	16	a 17	
Hair, long	95	a 100	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	48	a 52	do. do.
Jerked Beef		a	doperquintal
Tallow, melted....	20	a 22	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	300	a 500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)..		a	*none*
Salt, on board...........		a none	per fan
Discount	1 a $1\frac{1}{4}$		pr ct.pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 385 dollars. The lowest price 360 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week $2\frac{3}{16}$ pence. The lowest ditto $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.

SUPPLEMENT
TO THE
BRITISH PACKET.

N°. 722.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

Correspondence between the French Agents and the Buenos Ayrean Government relative to the Blockade.

Buenos Ayres, June 13th, 1840.—
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation —

The Executive to the Honorable House of Representatives.

The Government on rendering an account in the last message to your Hon. House of the state of the relations between the Republic and the Government of H. M. the King of the French, stated that, notwithstanding the unusual means employed by the French Agents in order to hostilize the Confederation, moderation had invariably presided the acts of the administration, in the confident hope that reason, and not force, would decide the contest.

The Government stedfast in this line of conduct, and trusting that the kind offices interposed by the British Cabinet in order to bring the pending question to a reasonable accomodation, might have contributed to the authorization of the new commander of the French squadron to come to an understanding with this Government for the restoration of peace; declined to accept the unsolicited and noble mediation of H. E. the President of Chile, offered to the Argentine Government on the 1st of August and the 24th of December of the preceeding year, with the view to approximate the parties through a Minister Plenipotentiary of that State to be appointed *ad hoc*. But it manifested to H. E. the President the high estimation with which it received such a lucid proof of his disinterested wishes for the peace of America, and well-being of the Argentine Confederation.

Towards the end of February, H. E. the Rear Admiral Dupotet presented himself in our roads, and an interview took place, on board the British Ship Acteon, between him and H. B.M. Minister Plenipotentiary, J. H. Mandeville Esq., bearer of pacific proposals and who has efficiently employed his impartial and kind offices in order to remove all the obstacles to the re-establishment of friendly relations between the Government of H. M. the King of the French and this Republic. The simpathies evinced by H E. the Rear Admiral in the course of that conference, and the earnest solicitude displayed by H. E. the British Minister, afforded the Argentine Government, thro' its Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the 1st of March, the first opportunity to explain verbally to H. E. the Rear Admiral, on board the aforesaid ship, the political principles of this Government in regard to the French, the application of which has been so ill understood by the Agents of that nation, and so unjustly attacked.

H. E. the Rear Admiral in the frank statement which he made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the presence of H. E. the British Minister, considered the propositions of the Government, marked No. 1, to be admisible as the bases for a definitive arrangement, observing at the same time, that he was not authorised by his Government to conduct the diplomatic negociations relative to the present differences, this power being confined to Mr. Buchet de Martigny, to whom he would transmit the said propositions.

On the 26th of March H. E. the Rear Admiral forwarded from Montevideo to the Minister of Buenos Ayres the *Memorandum* marked No. 2, and under the same date Mr. Martigny circulated to their Excellencies the Minister of Great Britain and of the Emperor of Brazil and to the foreign Consuls in this City, the note marked No. 3.—Copy No. 4 is the answer of the Government to the *Memorandum* of the 25th of March.

Such are the principal features of novelty presented by the blockade question subsequently to the arrival of H. E. Rear Admiral Dupotet, and which the government renders an account of to your Honorable House, entreating you will be pleased to declare whether the course it has pursued is conformable or not to the sacred interests, liberty and honor of the Confederation, and of America in general.

God preserve your Hon. House many years.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

Felipe Arana.

[Number 1.]

First.---The existing differences between the agents of France and the Argentine Republic shall be arranged with H. M. the King of the French, through a Minister Plenipotenciary Extraordinary, whom the Government of the Argentine Confederation shall acredit to that Sovereign.

Second.---The blockade shall be raised, and the Island of Martin Garcia restored with the artillery appertaining thereto.

Third.---Pending the discussion, and until the conclusion of, the aforesaid arrangement, the French residing in the Argentine Confederation shall be treated in the same manner as foreigners are in France.

Fourth.---The naval and land armament, ammunition and other articles of war furnished by H. M. Agents to the rebels and mutineers who disturb the peace of the Republic, shall be withdrawn within the term of days.

[Number 2.]

The propositions which Mr. Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, forwarded on the 1st inst., to the Rear Admiral, have been transmitted by this general officer to Mr. Buchet Martigny, Consul General and Chargé d'Affairs to the Argentine Republic, to whom is exclusively confided the direction of the diplomatic negotiations of France relative to the present difference.

Mr. Martigny regrets that these propositions are of such a nature as not to allow him to admit them, nor to take them as the bases for an arrangement.

France cannot, after a blockade of two years, leave in suspense all her differences with Buenos Ayres; she has a right to expect to see them terminated at the same time as the blockade itself, and Mr. Martigny, according to the last instructions he has received from His Majesty's Government, cannot treat with that of Buenos Ayres, except on the following bases.

"1st. Until the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between France and the Confederation of the United Provinces of the Rio de "la Plata, the French residing in the territory of the "Republic shall enjoy, on the condition of reciprocity, "*in respect to their persons and property*, the treatment of the most favored nation.

"2nd. The indemnities due the Bacle family, "M. Lavie and various other Frenchmen, who before and since the blockade have had to suffer from "acts of the said government or of its delegates, "shall be expressly acknowledged, except as it regards the regulation of their amount, which shall "be determined by arbitrators chosen, the one half "by the Chargé d'Affaires of France and the other "half by the government of Buenos Ayres.

(Among the last mentioned Frenchmen are, in the first place, M. Gascogne, misprisoned and arbitrarily despoiled of his property in Bahia Blanca; the heirs of M. Bouchic, murdered in Buenos Ayres, and whose property has been dilapidated; Messrs. Richaud and Dimet, whose store was violently entered into and robbed in Buenos Ayres, &c. &c.)

"The claim of M. Despouy against the Argentine "government shall likewise be acknowledged, except "also as regards the causing the interest upon it to "be determined by arbitrators."

Under these conditions, as soon as M. Martigny shall have received the assurance of their acceptance, he will be ready to enter into negotiation with the person who may be pointed out to him by the government of Buenos Ayres.

But he cannot absolutely change any thing in these bases; he has, on the contrary, received express orders to declare that they must be considered invariable, and that His Majesty's government is irrevocably resolved to maintain the blockade of the Argentine littoral, and seek the satisfaction to which it is entitled until it has obtained it.

Montevideo, 26th March, 1840.

[Number 3.]

Montevideo, March 26th, 1840.

Sir,

M. Felipe Arana, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Republic, forwarded, a few days since, to Rear Admiral Dupotet, Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces on the coast of Brazil and in the South Seas, proposals tending to cause the removal of the blockade now existing off the right coast of La Plata, and the Rear Admiral has hastened to transmit them to the undersigned Chargé d'Affairs of His Majesty to the Argentine Republic, to whom is exclusively confided the direction of the diplomatic negotiations of France relative to the present difference with Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned regrets that these proposals are of such a nature as not to allow him to accept them. France, after a blockade of two years, cannot consent to leave in suspense her differences with Buenos Ayres; she has a right to expect to see them terminated at the same time as the blockade itself, and the undersigned has just acquainted therewith the government of Buenos Ayres.

But His Majesty's government wishing to give a fresh proof of its desire to put an end to a situation so injurious to the interests of all, the undersigned, agreeably to the instructions he has received from his government, has, at the same time, informed the government of Buenos Ayres, that he was still authorised to treat with it upon the bases stated in the letter addressed by the undersigned, on the 29th of April 1839, to Commodore Nicolson, and contained in the printed sheet of which the undersigned had the honor to send you several copies in the month of August last. These bases are as follow:

"1st. Until the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between France and the "Confederation of the United Provinces of the Rio de "la Plata, the French residing in the territory of the "Republic shall enjoy, on the condition of reciprocity, "*in respect to their persons and property*, the treatment of the most favored nation.

"2nd. The indemnities due the Bacle family, M. "Lavie and various other Frenchmen, who before "and since the blockade have had to suffer from acts "of the said government or of its delegates, shall "be expressly acknowledged, except as it regards "the regulation of their amount, which shall be determined by arbitrators chosen, the one half by the "Chargé d'Affaires of France, and the other half "by the government of Buenos Ayres.

"The claim of M. Despouy against the Argentina "government shall likewise be acknowledged, except "also as regards the causing the interest upon it to "be determined by arbitrators."

On enjoining the undersigned to insist upon these conditions, His Majesty's government directed him to declare to that of Buenos Ayres, that they should be considered as invariable, and that, in the case of their non-acceptance, it was unalterably resolved to maintain the blockade of the Argentine littoral, and seek the satisfaction to which it is entitled until it shall have been obtained.

Neutral nations being deeply interested in the speedy settlement of this question, it is likewise by order of his government that the undersigned has the honor, Sir, to acquaint you, as also the other Ministers and foreign Agents resident at Buenos Ayres, with these circumstances, in order to afford them still further testimonies of the pacific and conciliatory dispositions of France, and under the persuasion that you will not hesitate, for the interest of your own country, for that of the Argentine Republic, and likewise as the Representative of a government the friend and ally of France, to employ your influence and good offices in order to enlighten that of Buenos Ayres upon its true interests, and induce it to give us redress for our grievances.

H. M.'s Government, on directing the undersigned to address to you this notification, has furthermore wished, in the case that that of Buenos Ayres should again reject its proposals, it should be clearly made manifest in the eyes of H. B. M.'s Government, that if the commerce of its citizens continues to suffer from the prolongation of the blockade, maintained by the French naval forces off the Argentine littoral, the blame cannot, in anywise, or under any pretext, be imputed to France, but rather to the inconceivable obstinacy of the Governor of Buenos Ayres.

France, indeed, has not ceased to use endeavors for an arrangement; in order to arrive at one she has spared no possible sacrifice; she has passed in silence the offences, the accusations, the calumnies of every description, which herself, her agents and her Government, have, for nearly two years, been continually the object, on the part of the authorities and the Chief Magistrate himself of Buenos Ayres: she has waived the expenses occasioned to her by the immense naval armaments to which he has been forced by an unreasonable resistence; she, even now forgets all the excesses committed against several of her citizens, and the murder recently perpetrated in cold blood by individuals forming part of the army sent by the Government of Buenos Ayres against the Oriental Republic, and against the French, on the person of one of our officers and of five seamen, driven by stress of weather on a point occupied by that army. In short, she still limits herself to claim in behalf of her citizens the application of the simplest principles of humanity and justice, common to all in all countries, and redress for the evils inflicted upon Frenchmen established in the Argentine territory, through the violation of these principles, which she can never relinquish, and the observance of which interests all nations.

The undersigned intreats, Sir, you will be pleased, in any event, to lay the present communication before H. B. M.'s government, and eagerly avails himself of this occasion to offer to you the assurances of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be,

Sir,

Your very humble and obedient servant,

BUCHET MARTIGNY.

To M. Mandeville, H. B. M's Minister Plenipotentiary in Buenos Ayres.

[Number 4]

Buenos Ayres, June 13th, 1840.

An account has been rendered to H. E. the Governor, of Mr. Buchet Martigny's conditions relative to the actual differences with Buenos Ayres, forwarded from Montevideo on 26th ult. through H. E. Mr. Dupotet, Rear Admiral of the naval forces of H. M. the King of the French.

After the satisfactory and conclusive replies given to the *Ultimatum* of Mr. Roger, the points constituting the differences maintained by the French Agents being so well known, and the sentiments of the French Government with regard to them having been so clearly manifested, H. E. the Governor had hoped that Mr. Martigny would have accepted, as he believes H. E. Rear Admiral Dupotet would have done had he been authorized, the propositions which on 1st March were drawn up and delivered on board the Ship Acteon, through the respectable interposition of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M.; because, although the proceedings of Mr. Martigny apparently contrary to the spirit manifested by the French Ministry had changed the nature of the demands adduced in the *Ultimatum*, in consequence of his engagements and alliance with the Rebels and Insurgents, yet, the respectable opinion of H. E. the Rear Admiral, the importance which the speedy and honorable solution of the pending question involves, not only to the interests of this country, but to those of all Nations, had inspired H. E. with the hope that the opportunity had arrived to re-establish, in an honorable manner, the friendly relations with the Government of H. M. the King of the French.

The Government, convinced that H. E. the Rear Admiral, animated by the sincerity and good faith with which he went on board the Ship Acteon had duly appreciated the prudence and moderation with which this Government had acted, its sincere desire for peace, and its friendly sentiments towards H. M. and France, had hoped that Mr. Martigny would have been disposed to adopt an honorable medium, calculated to conciliate the interests of both countries and those of neutral nations. But that gentleman, rejects such a means closing the door to all discus-

sion on his declaring *that he absolutely cannot change anything in the bases upon which his conditions are founded, that on the contrary he has received express orders to declare that they must be considered as invariable, and that the Government of H. M. is irrevocably resolved to maintain the blockade of the Argentine coast and to follow up the satisfactions it has a right to until it has obtained them.*

Under such circumstances what is the Argentine Government to do? Shall it turn a deaf ear to the cry of Liberty and Independence, acquiescing in the inadmisible conditions of Mr. Martigny, and to the *humiliating circumstances with which he dictates them?* Can the privations caused by the blockade, the consequencies of a foreign war, and the calamities of a civil one instigated by him in the Provinces of the Confederation be an inducement to H. E. after the sacrifices which have been made, and the Argentine blood which has been shed, to retract with dishonor from the honorable course he has hitherto pursued? The Government again declares that which on the 7th of April of last year it stated to Commodore J. B. Nicolson, Commanding the U. S. naval forces on the coast of Brasil and River Plate, that it is sincerely disposed to admit everything honorable, just, and according to the common Law of Nations, in order to arrive at a termination suited to the dignity of both countries; and as neither the conditions of Mr. Martigny nor the circumstances under which he dictates, them have this character, it finds itself obliged not to admit them.

H. E. regrets that Mr. Martigny should have deprived him of the satisfaction he would have in discussing and considering them; but the high position he occupies, the considerations towards H. M. the King of the French, and towards France, the respect due to the Nations of both Hemispheres, the just regard with which he considers the interests of all, and his sincere wishes to re-establish friendly relations with H. M. the King of the French, are duties too imposing to allow him to refrain from making some remarks and strictures upon them.—This tribute of respect on the part of H. E., will show his noble and lively interest not to be undeserving of the impartial approval with which *the neutral Nations strongly interested in the speedy solution of the question have favoured him.*

As Mr. Martigny on inviting by his Circular of 26th March the foreign Ministers and Agents *to employ their credit and good offices to enlighten the Government of Buenos Ayres upon its true interests, and to induce it to do justice to the French for their grievances,* has not acquainted those gentlemen with the propositions of H. E. the Governor, confining himself to stating, *that they are of such a nature that he has been unable to admit them,* these gentlemen, on this account as well as for the absence of discussion, without a perfect knowledge of facts, remain in the dark, unable duly to appreciate the liberality of this Government and deprived of the means which might lead them correctly to judge of the spirit of justice on the part of H. E. and of the reality of the grievances he alleges.

In this Mr. Martigny does not offer *a new proof of his desire to put an end to a state of things so perjudicial to the interests of all,* whilst the Government of Buenos Ayres, desirous to fill up that vacuum is disposed to enter into an open discussion, places the facts in a clear light, flattering itself with a reasonable confidence that they of themselves will persuade the foreign Ministers and Agents, that the *invariable conditions* of Mr. Martigny, and the *circumstances* which he has brought to *their knowledge* far from *affording them any testimonies of pacific and conciliatory dispositions, clearly demostrate to their Governments that if the commerce of their subjects continues to suffer from the prolongation the blockade, this evil cannot on any account be imputed to the inconceivable obstinacy of the Governar of Buenos Ayres.*

Mr. Martigny excludes the discussion of those *conditions,* when on the other and he supposes that the Government of Buenos Ayres is not enlightened respecting its true interest; when he purposes to justify before the neutral Governments the prolongation of the blockade, and to follow up the satisfaction which *may be due to H. M. the King of* the French. The discussion once conducted with a spirit of frankness and good faith, would clear up the rights of France and of the Argentine Republic, the justice which it is said is denied by the Governor of Buenos Aires and the reality of the alleged injuries. In cases like the present it is the only means practised by all Governments, it is the one recommended by the policy of nations, the most suitable to the magnanimity of the French, and it is the only one which would present as triumphant before the opinion of Europe and America the justice of France or of the Argentine Republic, and the one which would approximate a reciprocally advantageous and amicable termination of the existing differences.

Mr. Martigny attributes the proceedings of the Governor of Buenos Ayres to *an inconceivable obstinacy,* but H. E. has explained clearly his principles in his official and private answers to the French Agents, without their having been refuted; H. E. invited Rear Admiral Le-Blanc to receive personally every sort of explanations, which he refused without any justifiable motives; H. E. proposed to leave to the arbitration of H. B. M. the unfounded complaints and pretensions of the French Agents; and whilst this invitation was pending, the Island of Martin Garcia was assaulted and taken by the naval forces of H. M. the King of the French, united with the hords of the rebel Rivera, who had revolted against the legal authorities of the Republic of the Uruguay.

To these proofs of good will, and to the application of the most honorable and sincere means towards a reasonable agreement, Mr. Martigny has opposed a singular perseverance in the progressive accumulation of violent demands, and to the loyalty of H. E.'s pacific sentiments, the incessant co-operation with the promoters of civil war in the Republic —with the disorganizing band famous for its treason and for the anarchy it heads. The contrast arising from this conduct will afford an opportunity to the foreign Ministers and Agents to judge with facility on whose side is the *obstinacy.*

This manifest resistence of the French Agents to the friendly spirit of the Government of Buenos Aires, and when the efforts of H. E. are well understood, his noble generosity, and the kind hospitality which the French residing in the Republic enjoy, with the most explicit guarantee which the Laws accord to their persons and property, the constant moderation of the Government in the midst of the profound irritation produced by the blockade and by the unjustifiable interference of the French Agents in the internal concerns of the country, promoting civil war in the Provinces, protecting and arming rebels and insurgents, against the legal authority, are so many more eloquent testimonies which show that H. E. has given no motive neither to establish nor to continue the blockade.

Since Mr. Martigny has already revealed the principles which guide his official conduct, he by excluding all discussion puts in an explicit manner difficulties *in the way* of the blockade's terminating with the differences he sustains; and it is not the Government of Buenos Ayres but Mr. Martigny himself that deprives France of her alleged rights. This shows the propriety with which the Government of Buenos Ayres, proposed its first article, because it is clearly seen that it will be impossible to initiate and arrange a permanent agreement respecting the present differences, as long as the Government of H. M. the king of the French shall not be informed by both parties of the events which have taken place here, and shall not have received due explanations of the reality of the facts invoked relative to the proceedings of the Magistrates that have intervened in them, of the direction which the Government has given to them, and whilst it shall harbour unfavorable impressions.

The respectful homage which, on the other hand, the Government of Buenos Aires offers to that of H. M. the King of the French, in said article 1st. not only shows its good feeling towards the French nation, but also its lively dispositien for an honorable termination. It is consistent with the zeal which Mr. Martigny evinces for the individual rights of his countrymen, that the reality of facts should be put in a clear light before the Government of H. M., and excluding the animosities and prejudices which have been formed by past events, and independent of the exigences of those who may deem themselves injured, the right should be discussed with calmness and serenity.

To exact peremptorily in the present situation in which Mr. Martigny is, the immediate acknowledgment of the claims of various Frenchmen, without affording any other answer to the conclusive justification of the Government than *to declare his irrevocable resolution to maintain the blockade of the Argentine Coast,* until they should be *expressly* recognized, is, with offence to the dignity of France, to declare might to make right. To comprehend in the same invariable demand of indemnities other Frenchmen, admiting as full proof to this effect the mere complaint of those interested, without awaiting the explanations of Government, is not only to establish the same inadmissible principles, but also an unknown legislation. To present to H. M. the King of the French these concessions so obtained from a weak and young state, as satisfactions which are due to H. M. without having cleared up nor discussed the right to demand them, is to offend the greatness of that Sovereign, and to make his acts appear in the judgement of the world as an abuse of the power of the French Nation over the Argentine Republic.

The devolution of the Island of Martin García, together with all thereunto belonging and existing at the time of its capture by the French forces, is a vital demand, from which the Argentine Government will never desist. It is claimed by national dignity, and absolutely indispensable to save the existence and independence of the Confederation. Its occupation by the French forces is only founded upon the assault they made in the midst of peace between France and the Republic, and pending negotiations with Mr. Aimé Roger, through the respectable mediation of H. E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H. B. M.

The Government of Buenos Ayres ever constant in its system of good faith and sincerity, exhibited in the 3rd. article another evident proof of its friendly disposition towards the French nation. One of the first points of the differences of the French Agents consisted in their demanding that, "until the conclusion of a treaty of Commerce and Navigation between France and the Confederation, *the* French subjects residing on the Territory of the Republic *shall enjoy, under the proviso of reciprocity, in their persons and their property the treatment of the most favoured nations.*" The Government of Buenos Ayres has refused this pretension, because it can by no rule, nor in any circumstance be made a motive to justify a blockade, because without offence to France it may be refused, inasmuch as its refusal does not amount to a violation of any right of that nation, and for other reasons which are contained in the published official correspondence. In such circumstances animated by a sincere conciliatory disposition, seeking means to make its wishes for peace effective, without detracting from the rights and honor of the two nations, it proposed one in its said article 3rd., which presents these reciprocal conveniences, secures the rights which are supposed to be infringed, and puts an end to the immense damages which the interests of all neutral nations suffer by the blockade.

Since Frenchmen residing in the Agentine Republic, whilst the differences produced by the French Agents are not concluded with H. M., are to be treated in the same manner as foreigners are treated in France, what do they or can they reasonably fear? What more real guarantee can be offered on the part of the Government of Buenos Ayres for their persons and their property? Nor what guarantee to them less objectionable and more satisfactory? They will not say of their National Laws what Mr. Aimé Roger said so inconsiderately of those of the Argentine Republic, that they were "*antiquated principles in opposition to the duties of "justice which nations ought to observe towards each "other, and established in remote and barbarous "times.*"

However long the Government of Buenos Ayres has detained itself to consider the answer of Mr. Martigny, it has not been able to find out the reasons upon which he grounds his not accepting the guarantees offered in the 3rd article, and for not pointing out its inconveniences or insufficiency. By this he would have proved his friendly wishes, that H. E. might be *enlightened on his true interests,* and the foreign Ministers and Agents resident in Buenos Ayres, in whose presence French subjects *de facto* through the good will of the Government, have enjoyed the treatment of the most favoured Nation, would be able to judge of the just right, with which Mr. Martigny repels the worthy guarantees which were offered to him, demanding at the same time irrevocably and by means of the blockade a condition which is only matter of a treaty, and without which, notwithstanding, the Frenchmen residing in the Republic by the proposed article were put in safety from all inconveniences invoked hitherto as the cause of the conditions demanded by M. Martigny.

The invariable principles of justice, the honor of France, the security of the persons and properties of Frenchmen resident in the Republic, and the sincerely friendly character of the negotiation initiated through H. E. the Rear Admiral did not permit any hesitation upon the 4th article. In proposing it the Government of Buenos Ayres has fulfilled one of the first duties prescribed to it by the sovereignty of the Republic—the welfare and tranquillity of its Provinces. Whatever may be the satisfaction which the French Agents may pretend from this Government, they cannot justify by any principle their interference in the civil questions of the country. Allying themselves, as they have done, with rebels and insurgents, furnishing them with money, arms and ammunition, in order to foment civil war, to overthrow the present administration, to introduce anarchy into the Provinces, and to cause the bloodshed of their inhabitants, cannot be in accordance with the magnanimous sentiments of H. M. and of the enlightened Cabinet of France. That Cabinet could never admit ostensibly before the world such an alliance; besides such a unworthy proceeding could never be made to accord with the power and military glory of one of the first Nations of the Universe. Its principles in this matter, for its own interests, cannot be doubtful, and it is highly convenient to it, not to dissent from the rules of International Law. If those universally forbidden attempts amongst enlightened Nations, had produced the mischievous consequences at which they aimed, far from a political convulsion having produced a triumph, it would have been in the order of the common events of the history of other Nations, that the French who exist in this country, would have lamented more than any others the errors of a policy so contrary to their true interests.

M. Martigny who knows well what is due to civilization, cannot either be ignorant that by that conduct the dignity of the Republic has been directly attacked, the respect and rights due to its sovereignty and independence violated, the justice of their extravagant demands contradicted, and that by it he has not proved his desire of re-establishing harmony and good understanding between both countries. He knows also that it has produced in the Argentines the deepest sensations, and that he cannot sincerely appear as a lover of peace, till he substitutes to it another policy, corresponding to a Representative of H. Majesty the King of the French, capable of allaying the popular irritation. He knows, lastly, that it will not be possible to preserve a perfect understanding between both countries if the rebels retain the arms and resources he has furnished to them, because it will be impossible to eradicate in the Argentines the irritating idea that the means with which these sustain the civil war and endeavour to stain with blood the country are exclusively caused by the protection afforded to them by M. Martigny. The impressions of remembrances so odious would destroy the wholesome effects of any friendly negotiation in which sentiments of sincerity and good faith might intervene, and with these is incompatible the resistance which M. Martigny makes to the concession of an indisputable right of the Government of Buenos Ayres, and in which also the security of the persons and property of neutrals existing in the Republic, is highly interested.

The foreign Ministers and Agents have had the opportunity duly to value the constant efforts which H. E. has made to re-establish the friendly understanding between the two Governments, its sacrifices and perilous moderation not to create difficulties which might impede an honorable settlement, its good-faith and courtesy in the explanations and replies to the French Agents, the magnanimity with which it has preserved the tranquility and peace in the interior, suffering with persevering resignation, hostilities of every kind by which it has been provoked. They cannot, consequently be mistaken in appreciating *the offences, accusations and calumnies of all sorts* which Mr. Martigny so undeservedly attributes to the authorities and first Magistrate of Buenos Ayres, against the Agents of France and their Government,; much less in judging of the responsibility for the expenses occasioned by the immense armaments which Mr. Martigny has been obliged to make, and which has been a natural consequence of the false position he has assumed; neither in considering the indication of Mr. Martigny when he says that he forgets all the excesses which have been committed against various of his countrymen after having for all, even the most insignificant and exaggerated ones, presented reclamations, and demanded indemnities, not being strange that he should overlook the fatal event which occured in the Oriental Republic concerning a French Officer and five seamen under his orders, *because they were allies of* the intrusive Government of that State, and were equally hostile to the Argentine army as were the forces of the intrusive Government; and finally they will observe that Mr. Martigny *does not confine himself to demand for his countrymen the exercise of the most simple principles of justice and humanity common to all in all countries,* which has never been denied by the Government of Buenos Ayres to French subjects, but he demands for them the privileges of the most favoured nation, which never can be the subject of an armed reclamation, nor its denial authorize blockade, aggressions and the other hostilities of which the foreign Ministers and Agents resident in Buenos Ayres have been and are still witnesses.

These conclusive and moderate observations upon the inconveniences which present themselves against the admision of Mr. Martigny's conditions, and the honorable means proposed by this Government for a friendly termination of the existing differences, furnish foreign Ministers and Agents, with a new unequivocal proof of the pacific and conciliatory dispositions which animate H. E., of his persevering efforts in order that the commerce of neutrals may not continue to suffer by the prolongation of a blockade maintained for more than two years; of his sincere willingness to remove all difficulties which might delay the effects of an honorable and pacific termination; and of his eager readiness to accept the bases which may be proposed to that end, if they may be conciliated with the dignity, justice and National decorum which are entrusted to him.